

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ESTON.

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER,


FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1910.

Middlesbrough :

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The Urban District Council of Eston.

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SANATORIUM :

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ESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE ESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Thirteenth Annual Report on the Health of Eston District during the year 1910, with an account of the Sanitary work performed and the measures that should be adopted for its improvement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of the District in acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251
Estimated Population at Mid Summer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,564
Density of Population per acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
Inhabited Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,367
Rateable value of District according to Poor Rate								
								Gross £122,762, Nett £80,798
Rateable Value for General District Rate Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£74,456
Births Registered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
Birth-rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.02
Deaths Registered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Death-rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.21
Zymotic Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Zymotic Death-rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.83
Infantile Mortality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Ratio of Infantile Deaths to Births per 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Infectious cases notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Infectious cases isolated at the Sanatorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31

Physical Features. The general Physical Features of the District are on the whole conducive of health. Clay sub-soil, hilly country with good watershed to the River Tees.

House Accommodation. The Population of the District is almost entirely of the working class. The house accommodation on the whole is very good, and gradually improving from year to year. All new houses are built in accordance with the Council's Bye-laws, with 6in of cement concrete over the whole area of the site built upon, lofty rooms, and at least 150 supl. feet of open space in the yard area; broad streets, and in many cases small gardens in front of houses. They are all built under the supervision of the District Surveyor.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Sewerage and Drainage. The Sewerage and Drainage of the whole District is now in a highly satisfactory condition. There are two main outfalls emptying into the Estuary of the River Tees. For some time a considerable recurring nuisance existed in the South-west portion of the District, caused by the drainage of some 50 to 60 houses emptying into a stream, which in hot dry seasons became very objectionable. The Council, recognising the necessity for the abolition of this menace to public health, decided upon a scheme whereby the sewage is diverted from the stream and carried by means of sanitary pipes connected up to the Main Sewerage System. This was completed in 1906 at a cost of about £1,100, and so far as the drainage and sewerage is concerned, this district will compare with any place in England.

Pollution of Streams, &c. None.

Excrement and House Refuse Disposal. The system in vogue in this District for the disposal of Excrement and House Refuse, is almost entirely the pan or pail system. There are a few W.C.'s and about one hundred privy ashpits. The whole of the scavenging is carried out by the District Council at night time, the pans being emptied twice a week where necessary, and the ashpits twelve times a year. The pans are emptied into tumbler carts, the receptacles are cleaned out and dusted with Carbolic Disinfecting Powder, and each cart when filled is taken direct away to neighbouring farms, where it is sorted and used for manurial purposes.

Water Supply. There is an excellent supply of River Water taken from the upper reaches of the River Tees and Balder, also a few wells, which are examined and chemically analysed from time to time.

Schools. There are five County Council Schools in the District, all of which are in a good up-to-date sanitary condition, with good sanitary conveniences and play-grounds.

Bye-Law Nuisances. There is, of course, a large number of nuisances continually occurring throughout the District, of a minor character, as, for instance, yard sinks becoming choked up by the admission of small coal, potato peeling, and other foreign substances, the leakage of worn sanitary pans, dirty back yards and premises, all of which are remedied on verbal or written notice.

Systematic inspections have been made during the year by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself, but no serious conditions were discovered inimical to public health—no house to house inspection was made, as this was done in 1906 and reported on. The sanitary condition of the District is excellent. We are again arranging an inspection of all the district under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

During the year the births of 384 children have been registered, of these 189 were boys and 195 girls. The total gives a rate of 28.02 per 1,000 per annum of the estimated population. Last year the birth-rate was 29.13 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

MORTAL STATISTICS.

During the year ending December 31st, 1910, 220 deaths were registered in Eston Urban Sanitary District. The death rate was equal to 16.21 per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of the year. Last year 196 deaths were registered, the death rate being equal to 14.60 per 1,000 per annum of the estimated population.

We have had ten deaths at Eston Hospital, 5 non-residents ; the corrected death rate is 15.84 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE A.

SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES OF ESTON, 1900 to 1910 inclusive :—

Rates per 1,000 of population for 1910 were :								Births 28.02, Deaths 16.21	Average Death rate for 10 years 15.81
..	..	1909	..	..	29.13	..	14.60
..	..	1908	..	..	29.87	..	12.81
..	..	1907	..	..	30.71	..	17.81
..	..	1906	31.53	..	18.14	Average Birth rate for 10 years 31.80	
..	..	1905	..	..	31.12	..	15.12
..	..	1904	..	..	31.44	..	16.31
..	..	1903	..	..	32.99	..	15.76
..	..	1902	..	..	35.07	..	17.03
..	..	1901	..	..	38.21	..	14.37

B.—TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES
IN THE TEN YEARS 1901 TO 1910.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	8	1	11	8	1	17	4	...	5
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	1	2	...	2	7	2	6	1	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	7	3	2	2	9	...	...	21	...
Fever { Typhus Enteric Simple Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	...	6
	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	13	...	8	3	10	10	2	4	8	9
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deaths from Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases	16	22	16	20	23	30	25	20	24	25
Deaths from other causes	147	179	178	184	176	202	208	152	172	195
Totals for each year to the District	168	201	194	204	199	232	233	172	196	220
Death-rate from Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, per 1,000	1.42	1.86	1.30	1.60	1.84	2.34	1.91	1.11	1.48	1.83
Death-rate from other causes, per 1,000	12.95	15.17	13.46	14.72	13.28	15.80	15.90	11.70	13.11	14.38
General Death-rate, per 1000	14.37	17.02	17.76	16.32	15.12	18.14	17.81	12.81	14.60	16.38

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1st. Careful systematic inspection of the district with a view to remedying any sanitary defects likely to give rise to infectious diseases.

2nd. Visitation of your Medical Officer and Inspector to every house in which infectious disease occurs.

3rd. Free Isolation in the Sanatorium.

4th. School notification of infectious diseases, and preventing of children from infectious houses attending school.

5th. Distribution of printed precautions against the spread of infectious diseases.

6th. Disinfection of all infected houses by an Officer of the Council under the supervision of your Inspector.

7th. Gratuitous supply of disinfectants in all cases requiring them.

8th. The Council pay for Swabs, etc., taken in doubtful cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Consumption sent to the Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, London, by the Medical Practitioner.

9th. Diphtheria Antitoxin used at the Sanatorium.

10th. Diphtheria Antitoxin supplied to Doctors for preventative purposes.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Forty deaths occurred during the year ; forty-five last year. Diseases of the lungs will usually be high in your district owing to climatic conditions, and the nature of the work in the district at the furnaces, etc., the men being much exposed to changes of temperature. In the mines the inhalation of fine dust has a deleterious influence on the lungs causing bronchitis and miners lungs. Pneumonia was not quite so prevalent during the year, but we had twenty deaths from this cause, and among the men pneumonia cases occur most frequently on Saturdays and Sundays. I am afraid intemperance and exposure to cold during the week ends is the cause of this. We may call pneumonia an infectious disease or a disease peculiar to this district and Middlesbrough, but I fear the way we live has a great deal to do with it. The pneumo coccus is usually found in the sputum, but this exists in normal throats, so that to allow them to act we must have some debilitating causes—grief, anxiety, worry, intemperance, exposure, etc., etc. If we clothe ourselves in flannels, be temperate in eating and drinking, and take care generally, we have nothing to fear from pneumonia.

TUBERCULOSIS AND WASTING.

Consumption claims twenty-two victims as against twenty last year. Four poor law cases were notified during the year, and general directions were given those cases about prevention and spread. We do nothing in the way of out-door treatment, but the parents themselves now understand and realize the benefits to be derived from being much out of doors and taking a plentiful supply of food, and the Guardians are doing much in these cases in giving extra medicine relief. In treating consumption our endeavour is (1) To remove cause, and (2) to increase the resistive power of the consumptive. All the rules of treatment are framed to further one or both of these objects.

Tuberculosis in its various forms has for many years been known to be associated with insanitary surroundings and bad conditions of life. Dwelling in courts and alleys—often damp, dark, dirty, and so constructed that a foul and foetid atmosphere takes the place of sunlight and pure air—are the breeding places for tuberculosis, and conditions approximating to these, whether of the home, the school, the workshop, or place of business, favour its growth and spread, and it is with conditions such as these that its prevalence is notorious. Poverty, intemperance, ill-feeding, prejudicial habits, occupation, anything in fact which tends to debilitate or to lower the constitution increases susceptibility to the disease. A minute organism, which at certain stages of the disease is given off by the consumptive patient, usually from the lungs, and under the conditions described, is capable of transmitting the disease to the healthy.

It is also capable of being transmitted in quite another way, namely, from animals to man, more especially from the milk of a tuberculous cow; indeed, some eminent experts regard this latter as of even more importance as a source of infection than the communicability from person to person; the safest course, however, is to recognise the danger of each. It is the close, dirty, ill-ventilated and over-crowded cowshed which favours the disease in the cow, just as similar surroundings favour it in the human being.

The liability of transmission from person to person is very variable, and is affected by various conditions; in early stages of phthisis and in tuberculosis of internal organs other than the lungs the risk is small, if any, but when there is copious expectoration large quantities of bacilli may be discharged, which may be dispersed into the atmosphere in the act of coughing or sneezing, and inhaled or swallowed by others. A careless patient in bad surroundings may easily become a source of infection.

The susceptibility of the individual who inhales or swallows the bacilli varies; constitutional predisposition, the habits, the occupation, the intemperance of the exposed person may prepare the way for it. In numberless cases the likelihood is that the bacillus is swallowed or inhaled without any ill effect.

It will be seen, therefore, that the consumptive patient must not be always and under all circumstances regarded as a source of danger to others.

Forms of tuberculosis other than phthisis may be regarded as practically non-infectious. The large majority of the cases of phthisis come under the same category, whilst the remainder are infectious only under circumstances favourable to infection, and have little, if any, tendency to spread where reasonable precautions can be adopted. For example, in the great Consumption Hospitals of the Country, notwithstanding the constant exposure of the attendants on the sick, infection is extremely rare.

All these experiences confirm the view that it is the vicious domestic or living conditions which lie at the root of the evil, and it is against these that sanitary effort has been directed.

To summarise the principal efforts made to combat tuberculosis would be to summarise the whole of the great sanitary operations which have been carried out with such good results in this district.

But I may mention measures which would be helpful:—

1. The issue of cards giving advice to the consumptive ; and teaching him not to spit in public places or in public Institutions, as this is a very real danger.
2. Notification might be helpful.
3. School Inspection must do good ; the weaklings are known, and advice given to the parents.
4. Feeding of School children when necessary.
5. Free treatment at dispensaries.
6. Sanatorium treatment.
7. A good milk supply—a clean milk from healthy cows.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Small Pox occurred in your district during the year, but exemption certificates are now largely taken advantage of, and I am afraid we will have to pay the penalty by-and-bye, as efficiency of vaccination is the safeguard against Small Pox. Those who are familiar with country life will know that frequently, where a stream crosses a road, the villagers are in the habit of putting down stepping-stones for people to cross, until they are in a position to build a bridge. They will also know that sometimes these stones are removed or displaced by some mischievous wight, greatly to the public inconvenience. Science also puts down stepping stones, and vaccination is one of these ; and it is a lamentable fact the Legislature, in its last

enactment, by abolishing compulsory vaccination, simply played the role of a country yokel. The reason of this is not far to seek. A gentleman about to contest a Parliamentary seat, is waited upon by a deputation, representing so many anti-vaccinators, who, as a consideration of their votes, exact a promise to support their views in Parliament. Knowing nothing of vaccination, and caring less, he readily promises, and, with the characterization of a British Statesman, keeps his promise. But these questions concerning the nation's health never can, and never will, be satisfactorily dealt with on party lines, from the simple fact that at best party government is but a compromise, and disease is the most uncompromising thing upon God's earth. We have, then, to deal with the anti-vaccinator. The question arises, how will we do it? I will tell you. Let him be taken to a Small Pox Hospital. Let us take him into one of the wards and show him a case of confluent Small pox of about a fortnight's duration, and I hardly think he will oppose vaccination in future. Indeed, if he had a spark of humanity in his composition, or possessed ordinary human emotions, he would at once go down upon his knees in sheer admiration and respect for the name of Edward Jenner.

But if, as is more likely, he should prove too miserable a craven to venture his precious skin inside a Small Pox Hospital, then in all conscience let him cease to harass those men who will dare and will do so much for the welfare of their fellow creatures.

SCARLET FEVER.

Fifteen cases were notified during the year, nine were isolated at the Sanatorium, and we had one death.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Has not been prevalent during the year, and we have no deaths from this disease.

MEASLES.

Has been epidemic over the whole district. We have had four deaths, and the Eston School had to be closed for a fortnight. I have in former report dealt and written fully about Measles. (See 1907 Report).

ENTERIC FEVER.

Eight cases were notified, and we had four deaths. The cases occurred at intervals during the year, not at any particular time. They were all bad cases, due, in my opinion, to food contamination, but I couldn't find a common cause, and were peculiar as the deaths were mostly due to haemorrhage or perforation. There was usually a history of having eaten something away from home, and coming home sick and the patient seriously ill from the first: and this is not usual in typhoid.

DIPHTHERIA.

Nineteen cases were notified during the year. Twelve were isolated at the Sanatorium with one death: in the seven cases remaining at home we had three deaths. All the cases at the Sanatorium were injected with Diphtheria antitoxin, the child that died had Laryngial Diphtheria, had been ill four days and died within twelve hours of admission. It was quite a hopeless case, and the parent was told this before admission.

Diphtheria Antitoxin. Since the Local Government Board issued an order, permitting District Councils to supply Medical Practitioners with Diphtheria Antitoxin for curative purposes, an anti-antitoxin Society has been formed in London, who are now issuing pamphlets to show that since antitoxin has been introduced, the number of cases of Diphtheria has increased, and the case mortality has also increased, throughout the British Isles. If this is so it is a very serious matter, but it has been said that statistics can be made to prove anything, and I am afraid it is so in this instance. We cannot discuss general statistics, but let us look at our own District. During the seven years (1903 to 1909) we have had 194 cases of Diphtheria notified to us. Of these 119 cases were treated at their own homes where Antitoxin is seldom or never used, as we have a working class population, and the price of serum was prohibitive, 11/- for 4,000 units, a very ordinary dose, and we had 17 deaths. The other 75 cases were treated at our Sanatorium where serum is always used, and we had three deaths (and the Sanatorium cases are the bad cases, as parents don't care to let mild cases go there). Now this is over a period of seven years. To watch cases of Diphtheria clear up after injection is most interesting and wonderful. I am so impressed with its curative powers if given early, that I think it is almost criminal to withhold it. A Hospital Nurse who had heard about this matter being before the Council, and being rather frightened that the Council might take notice of this pamphlet, made me promise that if ever she had Diphtheria I would inject her, as she put it. In the old days every nurse and many doctors were frightened of Diphtheria, as almost every bad case went down, choked up, and died, but now almost every case injected recovery is marvellous and re-assuring. The fatal cases in the Sanatorium occurred in 1906-1907. We have had only one since that date.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

For years I have written fully on this subject, have issued leaflets, and warnings during the summer months, but still the mortality is very excessive—164 in 1,000 births—Under one year we have 63 deaths, and in these we had 29 due to Premature Births and debility from birth, causes over which we have no control. We haven't many Enteritis deaths, 8. In a rough working class population Infantile Mortality will remain high. We might adopt The Notification of Births Act, this I think would be helpful.

TABLE I.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages		No.	Rate
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	Rate		
1900	12,443	393	31·60	80	...	240	19·29	240	19·20
1901	11,199	428	38·21	50	116	161	14·37	161	14·37
1902	11,802	414	35·07	71	171	201	17·03	201	17·03
1903	12,304	406	32·99	64	157	194	15·76	194	15·76
1904	12,500	393	31·44	72	182	204	16·32	204	16·32
1905	12,500	392	31·12	61	156	199	15·12	199	15·13
1906	12,780	407	31·53	64	157	232	18·14	232	18·14
1907	13,080	403	30·71	47	116	233	17·81	233	17·81
1908	13,422	401	29·87	46	112	172	12·81	172	12·81
1909	13,422	391	29·13	61	156	195	14·60	196	14·60
Averages for years 1900-1909		402	32·16	61	132	203	16·12	203	16·12
1910	13,564	384	28·02	63	164	220	16·21	220	16·21

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 2,251

Total population at all ages, at Census of 1901 11,199

Number of inhabited houses ,, ,, 2,042

Average number of persons per house ,, ,, 5·76

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS IN 1910 AND PREVIOUS 10 YEARS.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year
1900 	12,443	393	240	80
1901 	11,199	428	161	50
1902 	11,803	414	201	71
1903 	12,334	406	194	64
1904 	12,500	393	204	72
1905 	12,500	392	199	64
1906 	12,780	407	232	64
1907 	13,080	403	233	47
1908 	13,442	401	172	46
1909 	13,442	391	195	61
Averages for years 1900-1909		402	203	61
1910 	13,564	384	220	63

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY			NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					Grangetown Pop. 7,034	Eston Pop. 4,046	South Bank Pop. 2,484	Eston	Redcar	Pinchinthorpe	Total cases removed to Hospital
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards							
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	19	6	12	1	...	...	7	10	2	11	1	...	12
Erysipelas	11	...	...	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	...	1	4
Scarlet Fever	15	4	9	2	...	...	6	4	5	9	...	...	9
Enteric Fever	8	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	4	4	...	...	4
Continued Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2
Totals	55	11	18	7	2	2	21	18	16	29	1	1	31

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATH IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES						
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards
Measles	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
Fever—Enteric	6	...	...	1	1	4	...
Diarrhœa	8	5	2	...	...	...	1
Enteritis... ..	9	8	1	...	...	...	...
Gastritis... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis	14	...	1	...	3	10	...
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	8	2	3	3	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	2	...	...	6	2
Bronchitis	20	5	8	3	...	1	3
Pneumonia	20	3	...	...	3	10	4
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Premature Birth	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart Diseases	8	1	...	...	...	4	3
Accidents	12	...	1	3	2	4	2
All other causes	79	26	9	1	3	12	28
All causes	220	63	35	14	13	52	43

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
I.—Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Group ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	5
II.—Diarrhoeal Diseases.																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature Birth	10	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	6	2	1	...	9	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
IV.—Tuberculous Diseases.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
V.—Other Causes.																	
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	16	3	3	2	24	5	10	6	1	4	4	2	2	4	...	1	63

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

D.—The Table given below shows admissions and deaths of patients at the Sanatorium during each year since the 16th day of May, 1894, to the 31st December, 1910; giving a total of 1,036 cases, and a death rate for the 16½ years of 4·4 per cent.

ADMISSIONS								DEATHS						
YEAR	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Typhus	Enteric	Other Diseases	TOTAL	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Typhus	Enteric	Other Diseases	TOTAL
1894	...	2	1	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1895	...	148	..	...	8	2	158	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
1896	...	94	...	...	6	...	100	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
1897	...	24	1	...	13	1	40	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1898	...	24	3	...	18	...	45	6	...	...	...	4	...	10
1899	...	6	...	...	10	2	18	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
1900	...	52	...	...	12	4	68	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
1901	...	98	...	...	16	1	115	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1902	...	31	...	...	7	9	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1903	...	61	6	...	3	2	74	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1904	...	59	11	...	1	1	72	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
1905	..	65	20	...	3	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	66	15	...	22	...	103	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
1907	...	29	7	...	12	3	51	...	...	2	..	1	...	3
1908	...	10	10	...	5	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1909	...	17	6	...	1	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	9	12	...	6	4	31	...	1	1	...	4	...	6
	27	775	89	...	147	32	1,067	6	3	4	...	23	3	44 = 4·4%

GEORGE C. H. FULTON, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer to Sanatorium.

THE SANATORIUM (32 BEDS).

This Institution continues to be much appreciated, in fact too much so our Enteric deaths (4) show, when they are not likely to recover at home they are sent into the Hospital to give them what the friends think a last chance, but this is quite wrong. Enteric Fever in a district like Eston where we have few cases—the Doctor often does not diagnose the case until the second week when the patient is seriously ill—and to remove a patient with Typhoid after the second week involves much risk. I would take it as a favour if doubtful cases were notified early, they could then be carefully nursed and watched and many lives saved, as it is those doubtful cases which give rise to trouble. The same applies to Diphtheria and the injection of Diphtheria Antitoxin—if in doubt notify, inject and send a swab to the Lister Institute. The injection can do no harm, but waiting will often prove fatal. In my last report I called attention to the heating of the wards with pipes and I am glad that this is being considered by you. I have again to thank Miss Wratten and her nursing staff for the care they have taken in carrying out instructions, and although we have had more deaths this year at the Sanatorium than in former years they are in no way responsible for the increased mortality.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE C. H. FULTON, M.B., C.M.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The Lodging House in Mumby Street, South Bank, has been inspected during the year twice, and it appears to be well managed and conducted; wash-hand basins and towels are now provided for the inmates. The urinal in the yard is well attended to, and the pan closets are always in good condition and clean. Mr. Taylor is always willing to do what he can to safeguard the health of the inmates—the rooms are well ventilated and the windows open during the day. Number of beds, 84, but they are never fully occupied. I do think a bath-room and W.C. should be provided on the first floor landing and I am urging this strongly.

FARMS.

ESTON GRANGE FARM, MESSRS. BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & CO.—66 COWS KEPT. This farm is steadily improving and many of the latest improvements in milk-getting have been introduced so that the milk is as little contaminated with dirt as possible. The milk is rapidly cooled and artificial milkers are introduced—doing away with dirty hand milking, etc., The byres are well lighted and ventilated, and there are free passages in front of and behind the cows, and the cows are fed from the head. The water supply is good (Darlington). This is an up-to-date farm and is a great boon to the district.

WRIGHTSON'S, ESTON LOW FARM. No milk is sent away or sold from this farm.

BACON'S, CHURCH LANE, ESTON.—5 Cows. This farm is much improved—the floor is better and the lighting and ventilation is fairly good. The dairy is much improved and milk only kept in it; manure removed every three days in the little heap outside the byre.

INGLEDEW, WILLIAM, CHURCH LANE, ESTON.—4 Cows. Here we have splendid byre accommodation, where many cows might be kept if the occupier had more grass land—the dairy is very satisfactory but the water supply is bad, from a surface draw well. I am strongly urging that the Darlington water be substituted, as with a water supply like this, it is liable to dangerous contamination and a great risk of Typhoid Fever to any one drinking this water.

RICHARDSON'S, LODGE FARM, ESTON.—6 Cows. Byres are kept in good condition. Dairy most satisfactory. Every part clean, whitewashed twice a year.

RICHARDSON'S, JUBILEE ROAD.—4 Cows. Proper dairy. Everything advised has been done since my visit.

YEATES, JUBILEE ROAD, ESTON.—12 Cows. The byres are only fairly satisfactory, but are well kept and clean. They try to do what is right but the byres are certainly ancient and something will have to be done to make them what byres should be. Dairy improved.

BINGLEY, 95 CALIFORNIA.—2 Cows. Dairy improving, but there is little accommodation in a cottage house to store milk, but the milk is taken round. Byre satisfactory.

ALLENBY, THOS., JUBILEE ROAD, ESTON.—1 Cow. Good byre accommodation. Dairy quite satisfactory.

ARMSTRONG, WM., 17 JUBILEE ROAD, ESTON.—10 Cows. Byers greatly improved, but they are old buildings and could be still improved. Dairy improved. Water supply from hill (bad.)

MILK SELLERS.

SPENCER, HERBERT, OLD ESTON.—1½ gallons daily. Kept in clean covered vessels.

EVISON, CHARLES, BOLCKOW STREET, ESTON.—18 gallons daily from Wilson, Lackenby; all milk taken round. Milk in shop in covered vessels.

SANDERSON, 67 WILLIAM STREET, ESTON. 10 gallons from Hare, Spencer Beck Farm. Dairy in yard satisfactory. Milk taken round.

JOHNS, M., 19 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—18 gallons daily, supplied from Eston Grange Farm. The milk is stored in proper vessels which are kept thoroughly clean, and the shop is improved as a milk shop ; less vegetables, fruit, &c.

METCALF, W., 9 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—2 gallons daily supplied from Eston Grange Farm. Proper vessels and everything satisfactory for a small counter sale.

JONES, M., 3 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—1 gallon daily, supplied by Mr. Would, Proper vessels. Satisfactory for a small sale.

WOULD, HERBERT, 60 HOLDEN STREET, GRANGETOWN.—30 gallons daily, supplied from Eston Grange Farm. Here we have a special dairy built on to the back kitchen which is quite satisfactory, which is all painted, walls &c., and this place though small is well lighted and ventilated, and is much better than his old premises in Wood Street.

ANGIERS, ROBERT, 49 LAING STREET, GRANGETOWN.—18 gallons daily, supplied from Eston Grange Farm. Here we have a small pantry for a dairy, which has always given me trouble, but now he is doing well and the dairy is well kept now ; I do hope this will continue.

BRITAIN, W., 104 LAING STREET, GRANGETOWN.—41 gallons daily, supplied from Eston Grange Farm. Milk kept in the back kitchen, which is scrupulously clean. The place is small but is well lighted and ventilated ; only 4 gallons sold from the house.

PORTER, E., 46 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—3 gallons daily, supplied by Mr. Would. Proper vessels ; satisfactory.

BEAN, MARY, 30 VAUGHAN STREET, GRANGETOWN.—6 gallons daily, supplied by the Pure Milk Supply Society, Northallerton. Sweets, vegetables, &c., sold here. Unsatisfactory.

ROSS, W., 6A MIDDLESBROUGH ROAD, SOUTH BANK.—1 gallon daily, supplied by Mr. Douglas, Normanby. Everything in order for a small sale.

FLEMING, MRS., CROSSBECK, NORMANBY.—7 Cows. Here the dairy is very satisfactory and well kept. The byres, &c., are in the South Bank township.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

All licensed slaughter houses have been inspected, and are in fairly good condition, but Carr is at times careless and I have to keep watching.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

PREMISES	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) WORKSHOPS (including Workshop do.) WORKPLACES	2	None	None

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF DEFECTS		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Overcrowding	1	New house ; owners new to district ; having new workroom specially built in garden.	None

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, &c. (Continued).

III.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	Inspections of Outworkers' premises
WEARING APPAREL :—	
Making, etc., Shirts	1

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Laundry	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, &c.	19
Boot Makers and Repairers	10
Tinsmiths, Plumbers and General Smiths	6
Coach Builders, Joiners, Undertakers, Umbrella Repairers, Firewood, &c. ...	11
Concrete Flags	1
Bakers and Confectioners	6
Sausage Makers	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER	56

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS	Number
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ...	None
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	None
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	None
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	None
In use at the end of the year	None

Most of the workshops were measured, and the cubic capacity calculated. The various conditions as to ventilation, heating, cleanliness, &c., were enquired into, and all defects promised to be remedied. During the year frequent inspections have been made. Outworkers—these are difficult to obtain, but we have now a fairly complete list.

I have again endeavoured, however feebly, to place before you my views appertaining to the public health of the district. My duties:—"to enquire into and ascertain, by such ways and means as were at my disposal, the causes, origin, and distribution of diseases within the Eston District, and to ascertain to what extent the same have depended on conditions capable of removal or investigation."

I have pointed out from time to time the difficulties with which I have to contend. We are proud of our material progress, prosperity, and commercial position, and point with pride to our low death rate. This is, no doubt, due to your care and expenditure on sanitary matters. This year the death rate is 16·21 per 1,000 per annum, but the corrected death rate is 15·84 per 1,000 per annum, *i.e.*, excluding the non-resident deaths at Eston Hospital.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. H. FULTON, M.B., C.M.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHEDULE.—PARTICULARS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

1. Number of visits paid to Schools and Departments, 26.
2. Total number of children inspected :—

{	1. On joining School, 219
{	2. At the third year of School life 495
{	3. On leaving School, 117
3. Number of children inspected, 804.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT IN ENGLISH MEASURES

		HEIGHT			WEIGHT	
					2st.	5lbs.
107 at 3 years of age	male	56	=	3ft. 1in.	..	2st. 5lbs.
	female	51	=	3 .. 0 ..	..	2 .. 4 ..
112 at 4 years of age	male	52	=	3 .. 2½ ..	..	2 .. 8½ ..
	female	60	=	3 .. 2¾ ..	..	2 .. 6½ ..
55 at 5 years of age	male	25	=	3 .. 4¾ ..	..	2 .. 10¾ ..
	female	30	=	3 .. 3½ ..	..	2 .. 7½ ..
93 at 6 years of age	male	44	=	3 .. 6½ ..	..	2 .. 11½ ..
	female	49	=	3 .. 4½ ..	..	2 .. 11 ..
142 at 7 years of age	male	87	=	3 .. 8½ ..	..	3 .. 3 ..
	female	55	=	3 .. 9½ ..	..	3 .. 5 ..
64 at 8 years of age	male	21	=	3 .. 9¾ ..	..	3 .. 5¾ ..
	female	43	=	3 .. 10¼ ..	..	3 .. 6 ..
29 at 9 years of age	male	13	=	4 .. 0¾ ..	..	3 .. 11 ..
	female	16	=	4 .. 1 ..	..	3 .. 7½ ..
8 at 10 years of age	male	4	=	4 .. 4¾ ..	..	4 .. 9½ ..
	female	4	=	4 .. 3¼ ..	..	4 .. 2½ ..
12 at 11 years of age	male	2	=	4 .. 7½ ..	..	5 .. 2 ..
	female	10	=	4 .. 2½ ..	..	5 .. 2 ..
92 at 12 years of age	male	50	=	4 .. 7½ ..	..	5 .. 2½ ..
	female	42	=	4 .. 7¾ ..	..	5 .. 4½ ..
112 at 13 years of age	male	52	=	4 .. 8¾ ..	..	5 .. 8 ..
	female	60	=	4 .. 8 ..	..	5 .. 4½ ..
5 at 14 years of age	male	4	=	4 .. 9½ ..	..	5 .. 11½ ..
	female	1	=	4 .. 7½ ..	..	5 .. 12 ..

831

4. Number of children referred for subsequent or further examination, 102.
5. Number of children in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects, 282.
6. Average time per head occupied by inspection, 8 to 10 minutes.
7. Statement of assistance given by Nurses; Managers of Schools, Teachers, Attendance Officers, or other persons :—

I received much assistance from the teachers, who did all the weighing and measuring of the children, so that I had only to make sure of bad cases. Where glasses, &c., had to be recommended, the parents remain alive to their duties and responsibilities and willing to carry out my suggestions to improve the health of their children. 831 children were examined: parents present, 637; parents absent, 194—more than three-fourths. We have no School Nurse or Health Visitor in the Eston District.

8. The extent to which disturbance of school arrangements was involved by the inspection :—

Not much disturbance ; the Teachers as a rule are very willing to help me. I always give ample notice— a week, and always keep my appointments. This saves a lot of disturbance and friction.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DEFECTS in respect of which notice was sent to parents :—

						Number of Children	Number having undergone treatment dur- ing the year	Number submitted to re- examination
1.	Cleanliness and condition of skin	...	...	...	...	13	13	13
	" " " head	...	...	...	...	60	60	60
	" " " body	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
2.	Teeth	...	...	...	...	330	...	...
3.	Nose	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
	Tonsils	...	...	...	...	47	12	...
	Adenoids	...	...	...	...	12	4	...
	Submaxillary and cervical glands	...	...	...	...	126	...	...
11.	External eye disease	...	...	...	...	41	41	...
12.	Vision	...	...	...	...	99	20	30
13.	Ear Disease	...	...	...	...	32	15	...
14.	Hearing	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
15.	Speech	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
16.	Mental Condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
18.	Lungs	...	...	...	...	12	12	...
19.	Nervous System	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
20.	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
21.	Rickets	...	...	...	...	22	22	...
22.	Deformities, spinal disease, etc.	...	...	...	...	9	3	...
23.	Infectious or contagious disease	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
24.	Other disease or defect	...	...	...	...	7	3	...
25.	Insufficiently fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Defective boots	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
27.	Defective clothing	...	...	...	...	16	...	...

28. Particulars as to blind, deaf, defective, and epileptic children :—

No serious cases.

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.

December 14th : Eston School : Measles.

Signed, GEORGE C. H. FULTON, M.B., C.M.,
Medical Officer, Eston Urban District Council.

REPORT.

We have not in this District a great number of unclean children (80 in 831), but I have had all the unclean children made clean. As School Medical Officers we must try to instil cleanliness into the minds of children and parents. It only costs a little time and trouble, and prevents much pain and suffering. Then we have the children's teeth. We find the teeth are sadly neglected (330 in 831 with seriously bad teeth). To many who haven't taken the trouble to look into a child's mouth this will appear rather alarming: to those who examine many children's mouths my figures are very much below the mark, and I am willing to admit the later opinion, but if one wants to have their opinion verified we can't, at present, go to the specialist, but to the parent. We must make sure and only take gross lesions, and so help to build up a sound public opinion in this matter, as the teeth are the cause of much ill-health in the child and many physical defects in the adult; stunted growth, malnutrition, and physical degeneration generally. The dental condition of children attending our elementary schools is altogether unsatisfactory, and the more carefully the children are examined the greater the amount of disease and destruction which becomes apparent.

I have classified the children as follows:—

Good—children with less than 3 bad teeth	..	..	501
Fair—children with less than 5 bad teeth	..	..	186
Bad—children with more than 5 bad teeth	..	..	144
			<hr/>
			831
			<hr/>

Extensive dental disease of this nature gives rise to foetid conditions of the mouth through constant absorption of poisonous material, and leads to consequent impoverishment of physique and general health. The importance of attending to the milk teeth is not generally recognised, because it is difficult for the general public to realise how a caries milk tooth influences the growth and development of its successor. But this point is well established, and attention must be directed to improving the dental condition of infants as well as older children. In fact, dental caries is essentially a disease of childhood and adolescence, and if only a child's mouth is set in order when at School, there will seldom be urgent necessity for much interference in after life. Children at all ages should be taught the necessity of cleanliness. Their teeth should be examined, and opportunities for treatment should be brought within the reach of all, so as to check an easily preventable source of misery and inefficiency in later life. But experience shows that inspection and instruction are not usually followed by practical measures. Most of the children are neglected if left to private enterprise. Practical steps must be taken to enforce the discipline

of cleansing the teeth, as has been undertaken in certain schools by the institution of Tooth Brush Clubs and Tooth Brush Drills. But arrangements must also be made for remedial treatment, which consists partly in extractions and in cleansing the mouth, but more particularly in filling the diseased teeth and in other conservative methods.

Enlarged Glands. We have 126 in 831 cases examined. They are the secondary results of definite infection which may be called general or local. General infection is usually associated with anaemia, debility, or malnutrition occurs in the strumous type of child, and is often an insidious form of tuberculosis, but here other glands in the body are usually infected at the same time. Infection is more commonly of local origin, and, in cases of glands in the neck, may be due to temporary affections, such as inflamed throat, tonsilitis, and sore places and eruptions on the scalp or face, and still more frequently these glands are infected from verminous heads and decayed teeth, conditions which are preventable and should be prevented

GEORGE C. H. FULTON, M.B., C.M.

January, 1911.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my duty to lay before you my Twelfth Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

NOTICES.

Statutory notices requiring the abatement of nuisances have been served during the year as follows :—

Choked Yard Drains	..	..	..	..	..	31
Defective Sanitary Pans	..	..	..	..	..	478
Defective and Missing Pan Closet Doors	..	..	..	..	..	7
Missing Yard Sink Grates	..	..	..	..	..	2
Roof Water Delivering into Cottage Foundations	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total						519

Many small defects and nuisances have been detected and remedied without written notices.

INSPECTIONS.

The Slaughter Houses, Common Lodging House, Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops have been visited and inspected during the year, and continue to be kept in a very satisfactory condition.

The Lodging House in Munby Street still continues without bath or hot water supply to lavatories.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1901.

During the year I have visited the Workshops and Work Places in the district.

There are 13 Factories and 54 Workshops and Work Places in your district, a list of which is given below:—

REGISTER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.

ESTON	Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.	Ironstone Mines, &c.
GRANGETOWN	Do. Do. Grangetown Steelworks	Rail, Plate, &c., Mills.
„	Do. Do.	Steel Foundry.
„	Mr. C. E. Morris, Bolckow Road	Joiner, &c.
„	Mr. H. Dunn, 32 Whitworth Road	Sausage.
„	Mr. C. Carr, 42 Whitworth Road	Sausage.
„	Mr. J. Kemp, West Street	Firewood.
„	Messrs. Cleveland & South Durham Electric Power Co.	Electricity.
SOUTH BANK	Messrs. B. V. & Co., Cleveland Ironworks	Blast Furnaces.
„	Do. Clay Lane Ironworks	Blast Furnaces.
„	Do. Clay Lane Ironworks	Slag Breaking.
„	Do. South Bank Ironworks	Blast Furnaces.
„	Messrs. The Slag Reduction Company	Iron Recovery— Slag Heap.

WORKSHOPS, WORK PLACES, &c.

GRANGETOWN	Mr. F. Carter, 27 Whitworth Road	Plumber, &c.
„	Mr. J. Traynor, 43 Stapylton Street	Boots.
„	Messrs. J. Robinson & Sons, Whitworth Road	Boots.
„	Mr. J. Whitehead, 26 Stapylton Street	Boots.
„	Mr. J. Farrer, 47 Vickers Street	Boots.
„	Mr. H. Wilkinson, 45 Whitworth Road	Millinery
„	Mr. S. Brown, Whitworth Road	Dress.
„	Miss E. Skilbeck, 17 Victoria Road	Dress.
„	Mr. G. Bulmer, 46 Whitworth Road	Confectionery.
„	Mrs. Connors, 108 Stapylton Street	Dress.
„	Mr. King, 28 Whitworth Road	Confectionery.
„	Miss M. Gainford, 113 Stapylton Street	Dress.
„	Miss Bacon, 6 Albert Road, Church Lane	Dress.
	(Work room at rear of house in course of erection)	
„	Mr. E. Porter, 46 Whitworth Road	Baker.
„	Mr. H. Crisp, 33 Whitworth Road	Baker
„	Mr. J. Johns, 17 Whitworth Road	Baker.
„	Mr. W. Smith, Bessemer House	Concrete Works

SOUTH BANK	Mr. H. Goss, 5 Middlesbrough Road	..	..	Tailor.
„	Mrs. Metcalfe, 62 Normanby Road	..	..	Shirts.
	(Outworker for Messrs. Applegarth)			
„	Mr. H. A. Hancock, 2 Middlesbrough Road	..	..	Boots.
„	Middlesbrough Co-operative Society, Normanby Road	..	..	Boots.
„	Mrs. R. Cotterill, 88A Normanby Road	..	..	Dress.
„	Miss Hughes, Middlesbrough Road	..	..	Dress.
„	Miss Holliwell, 102 Normanby Road	..	..	Dress.
„	Mr. G. Verrill, Normanby Road	..	..	Coach Builder.
„	Mr. G. Robinson, Normanby Road	..	..	General Smith.
„	Messrs. Baker Bros., 2 Middlesbrough Road	..	..	Plumbers, &c.
„	Mr. C. G. Bennett, Normanby Road	..	..	Undertaker, &c.
„	Miss Dent, Normanby Road	..	..	Laundry.
„	Mr. J. Emmerson, 88B Normanby Road	..	..	Umbrellas.
„	Mr. F. Gilding, 90 Normanby Road	..	..	Boots.
ESTON	Mr. T. Standley, Royal Hotel	..	..	Joiner.
„	Mr. J. Keat, William Street	..	..	Tinsmith
„	T. Carter, Hewley House	..	..	Plumber & Tinsmith
„	Mr. G. Grayson, Gladstone Street.	..	..	Umbrellas.
„	Mr. W. Ingledew, Church Lane	..	..	Undertaker, Joiner, &c.
„	Mr. J. Holmes, Jubilee Road	..	..	Cartwright.
„	Mr. M. Bearcroft, Old Eston	..	..	Joiner.
„	Mr. C. Snowdon, Old Eston	..	..	General Smith and Cartwright.
„	Mrs. B. Fowler, 116 East Row, California	..	..	Dress.
„	Miss E. Lovern, 41 Guisbrough Street	..	..	Dress.
„	Mrs. Oke, West Street	..	..	Dress.
„	Miss M. Clements, 14 William Street	..	..	Dress.
„	Miss E. Lawrey, 10 William Street	..	..	Dress.
„	Miss Taylor, Radstock House	..	..	Dress.
„	Mr. W. J. Hornby, 31 Gladstone Street	..	..	Boots.
„	Middlesbro' Co-op. Society, 61 High Street	..	..	Boots.
„	Mr. L. John, Back William Street	..	..	Boots.
„	Mr. Henry Osborne, High Street	..	..	Tailor.
„	Miss Edith Parkinson, 148 East Row, California	..	..	Dress.
„	Mr. Robert Fullerton, High Street	..	..	Cycle Repairs.
„	Miss Speechley, 6 California	..	..	Dress.
„	Mr. J. Lister, Albert Road	..	..	Joiner & Builder.
„	Mr. Trewren, Jubilee Road	..	..	Baker,

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the District has been carried out as in the past by the Council's men, with very little complaint. The demand for nightsoil throughout the year has exceeded the supply. The Council advertised for offers for the whole of the nightsoil from Grangetown. Mr. Collin's offer of 10s. 6d. per 100 loads was accepted. All allotment holders are supplied in turn free of cost.

Complaints have been received from property owners in Normanby Road *re* nuisance caused by storing nightsoil received from South Bank Council's and Eston Council's scavenging on Mr. Wrightson's land adjoining Normanby Road. This was eventually remedied. The Council were made aware of the fact that the whole of the nightsoil from the north portion of the adjoining Township of South Bank was being tipped in this Council's district.

The Council's Night Scavengers made an unsuccessful request for the free provision, at the cost of the Council, of light overalls.

Permission was granted for the purchase of an additional Tumbler Cart.

FIRE BRIGADES.

There have been no calls to fires in the Council's district during the past year. The Eston Fire Brigade were called in the early part of the year to a fire at Normanby. An account of their services was rendered and paid.

One or two alterations have been made in the staffing of the Fire Brigades. The condition of the apparatus and appliances has been maintained.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION.

The number of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 56, slightly higher than the year 1909, and the same as 1908, as against 95 in 1907, and 218 in 1906, so that for the last three years the number has been very low and fairly even.

During the year, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, the whole of St. Mary's Schools, Grangetown, and the Infants' School, Eston, were thoroughly disinfected by the Council.

In all cases notified, the houses from which Infectious persons were removed or treated, have been disinfected at the proper time.

Disinfectants—Liquid Izal, Lime, Lime Brushes, &c., have been supplied free of charge to all applicants.

The various diseases notified during the year ending 31st December, 1910, are as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Typhoid and Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Membraneous Laryngytis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>55</u>

SANATORIUM.

Thirty patients were removed to the Sanatorium during the year, including one case of Diphtheria from the Golf House, Coatham.

During the year it has not been found necessary to carry out any very important or costly alterations or additions ; a few small renewals and additions have been made, viz. :—rugs, new linoleum to St. Thomas' Ward, new lawn mower, fence screen, on corner of lawn adjoining High Road.

There are seven pail closets at the Sanatorium, all more or less in constant use, and, of course, require daily attention, the contents of which have to be removed periodically and burned. This method of disposing of excrement, &c., from a Fever Hospital is, to say the least of it, objectionable, and now that we have a sewer with branches and connections from the hospital, it would be a great improvement and convenience and economy to replace the pail closets with water closets.

SEWERAGE.

The Sewers throughout the district are in good working order. All the open watercourses have been cleaned out, and the sewers, where thought necessary, flushed.

A complaint was received of a smell from the Knitting Wife Beck, near Grange-town Station, into which the Grangetown Sewer and the waste from Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.'s Steel Works empties. It was found on examination that the tidal valves were out of repair and not working, also that the flow was obstructed near the outlet, thus causing the beck to silt up and ferment. The tidal valves have been put in order by the Tees Commissioners, the obstruction removed, and the channel of the stream cleaned out, jointly by the Council's and Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.'s men, with the result that the stream has now a good scour, and it is no longer affected by the incoming tides.

On examination of the tidal valve at the outlet of the 36in. Main Sewer from the South Bank portion of your District it was found that the valve flap, which was originally of aluminium was completely corroded away, nothing remaining but the brass frame work and seat, rendering the valve absolutely of no value so far as the sealing of the sewer was concerned. I had the framework taken out and fitted with a new steel plate, and it is now in satisfactory working order.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year an extensive Public Improvement has been carried out, and almost completed at Eston. This consisted of the removal of a high bank on the north side of the main road at a narrow and dangerous right angled corner. The road has been widened and straightened, and the gradients improved which involved the removal of some 8,000 to 10,000 cubic yards of earth three-quarters of an acre in extent, the laying of a quantity of surface water drains, formation of new road, alterations of footpaths, new roadside retaining walls, fencing, &c.

A similar improvement has been carried out at the south end of Church Lane, the road having been widened to 40ft. and the junction with the Main road, which was very abrupt and dangerous, has been improved, and rendered much less dangerous by rounding off the corners at each side. These alterations were the subject of some adverse comment at the inception. Since the work has been carried out, however, I believe, it has given general satisfaction, even to those who were opposed to the scheme.

It is a matter of regret that one owner in Church Lane, owing to the exorbitant price asked for a small strip of land (£1 4s. 0d. per superficial yard) should have prevented the completion of the Scheme as originally designed, and I think pressure should now be brought to bear or means tried to come to some amicable arrangement in order that the scheme may be completed.

At the suggestion of the County Council, the Annual Grant for the repair of the Main Road is being expended in the experimental introduction of tarred slag macadam, one length from the Stapylton Arms to the entrance to the Church (about 228 yards in length) having already been put down. This length was completed about the end of November.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Robert Street, from Bolckow Road to Alexandra Road, has been completed and taken over by the Council.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The Council's attention was called to a circular received from the Local Government Board, and more especially to sub-section (1) of Section 17 of Part II of the Act which imposes certain duties upon the Council and Officials, also the Regulations for the Housing (Inspection of the District) issued by the Local Government Board.

The Medical Officer (Dr Fulton) stated in his opinion "we could not do much at present as we have not much slum property in the Eston District, but we must have a register and make a systematic inspection of the whole district."

The Council decided that the Sanitary Inspector (C. McDermid) be appointed to act under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

PLANS SUBMITTED AND APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL.

1. Four houses, South Street, Eston. Mr. E. Newhouse.
2. Alterations and additions to South Bank Workmen's Institute. Mr. Roberts.
3. Alterations to House, corner of Middlesbrough Road and Miles Street, South Bank. Mr. Kendra.
4. One new Butcher's Shop and alterations to existing premises, High Street, Eston. Middlesbrough Co-operative Society.
5. Alteration of Carriageway and Foothpath, corner of Railway Terrace and Cleveland Works Road. Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.
6. New Street (Burnville Road), South of Granville Road, Grangetown. Messrs. Wilkinson and Fulton.
7. Fifteen houses, Burnville Road. Messrs. Wilkinson and Fulton.
8. Alterations and Additions, Low Grange Farm, South Bank. Trustees of Lady Hewley's Estate.
9. Picture Hall, Pochin Road, Grangetown. Messrs. France, Boulton and Gray.
10. Temporary Wood and Corrugated Iron Building, near Old Temperance Hall, Eston. J. Calvert.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. McDERMID.